

FIG. 1A

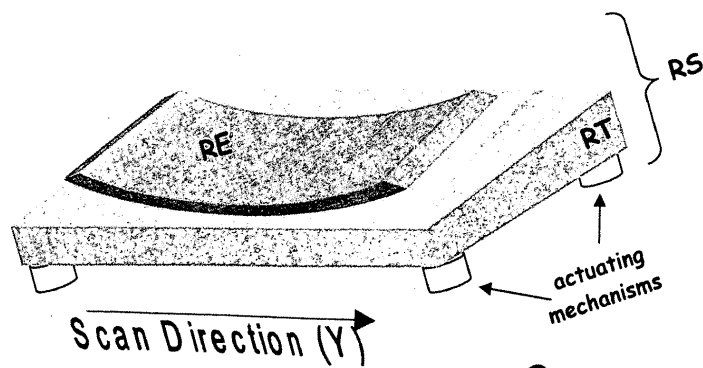
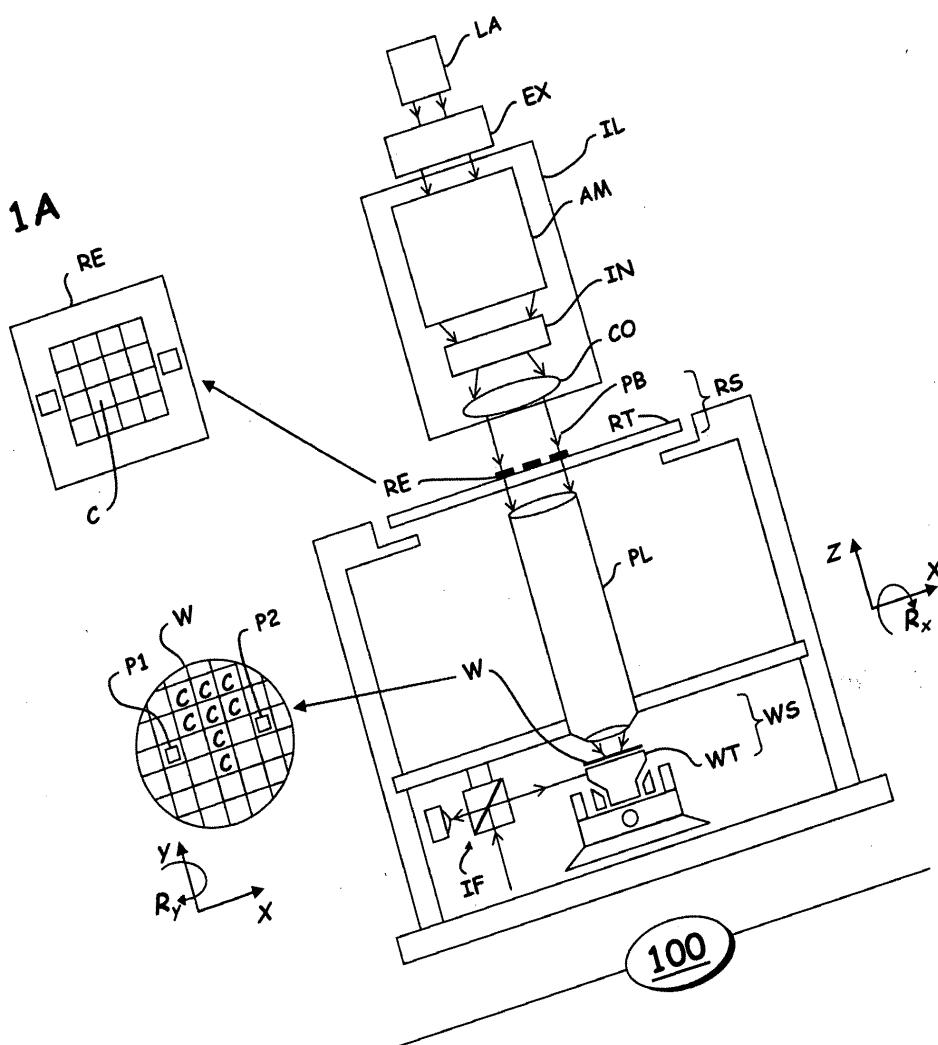


FIG. 1B

FIG. 2A

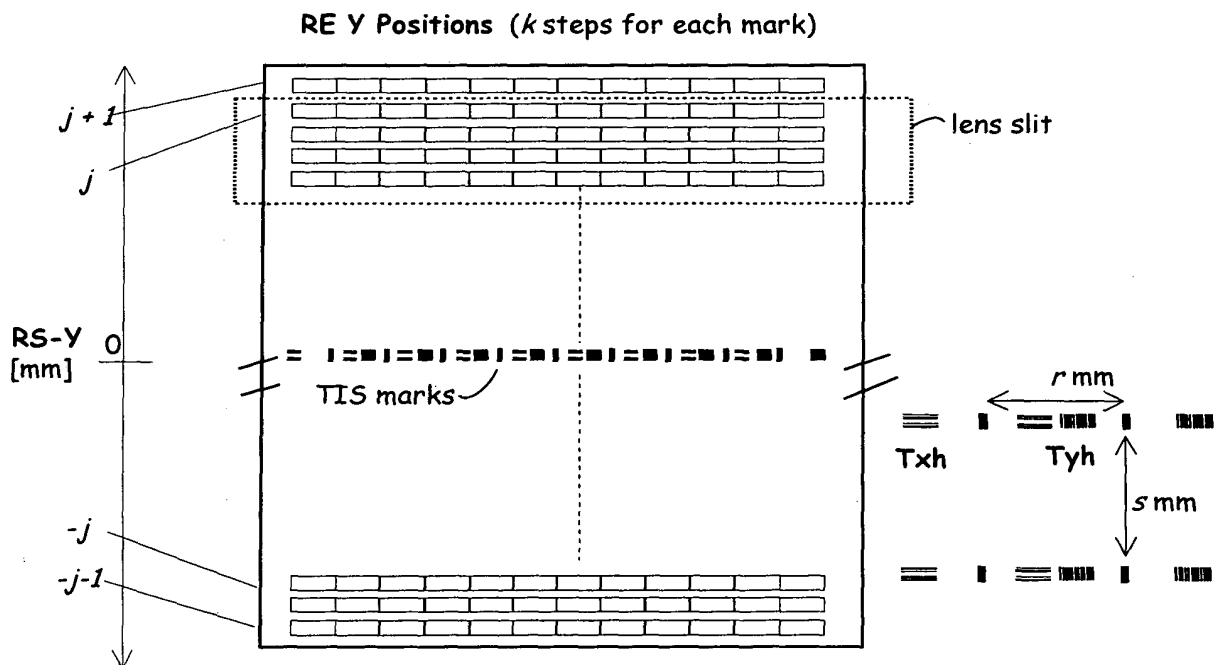
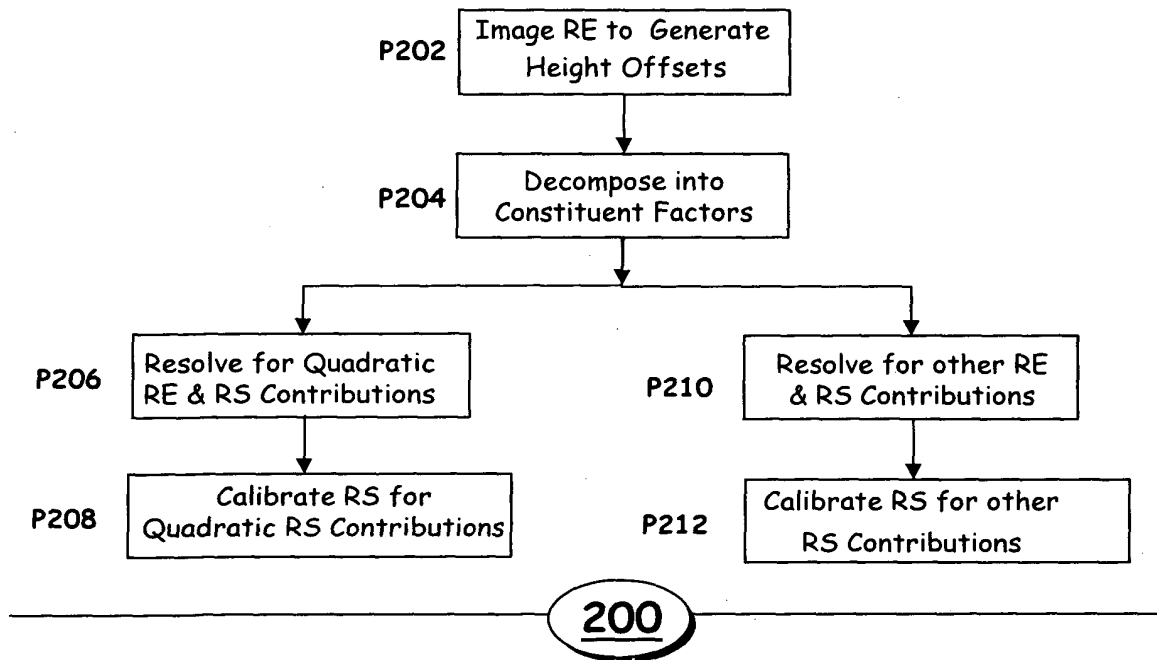
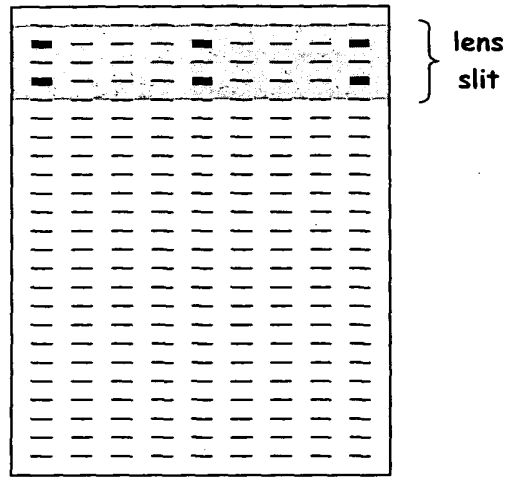
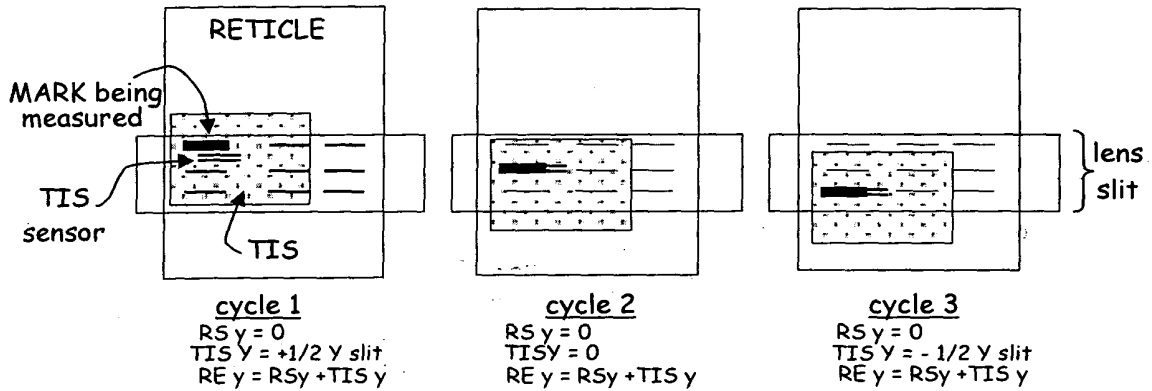


FIG. 2B

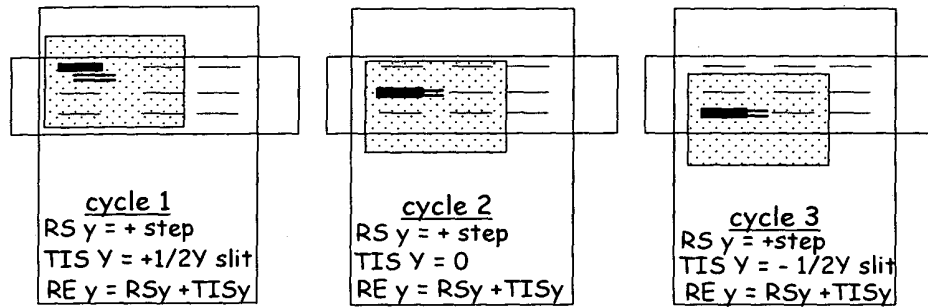
Measure a set of these marks in the slit using TIS:



Iteration A:



Iteration B (move Reticle Stage RS)



This provides a set of Zmeas values at:

$Z (x = \text{left}, Yrs = 0, Ysl = +1/2 \text{slit})$

$Z (x = 0, Yrs = 0, Ysl = +1/2 \text{slit})$

$Z (x = \text{right}, Yrs = 0, Ysl = +1/2 \text{slit})$

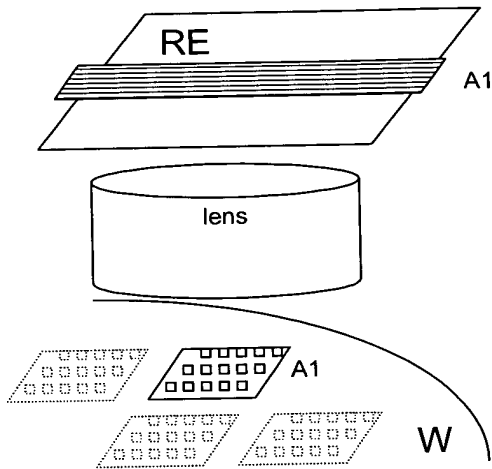
$Z (x = \text{left}, Yrs = + \text{step}, Ysl = +1/2 \text{slit})$

$Z (x = 0, Yrs = + \text{step}, Ysl = +1/2 \text{slit})$

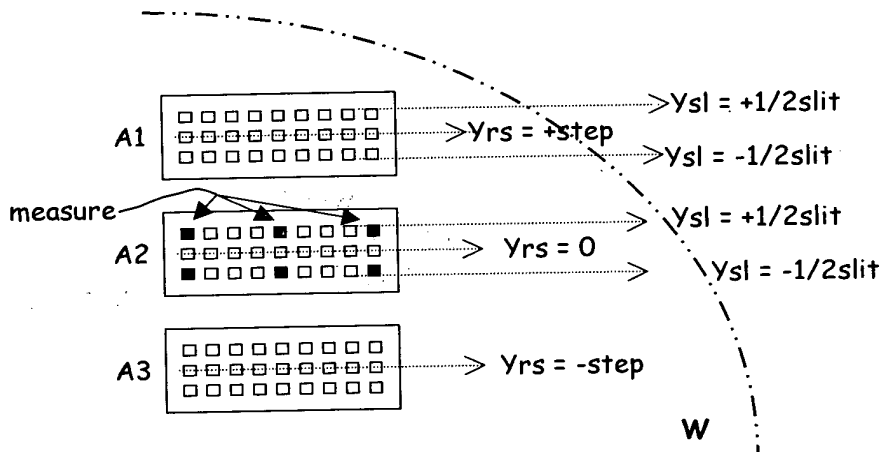
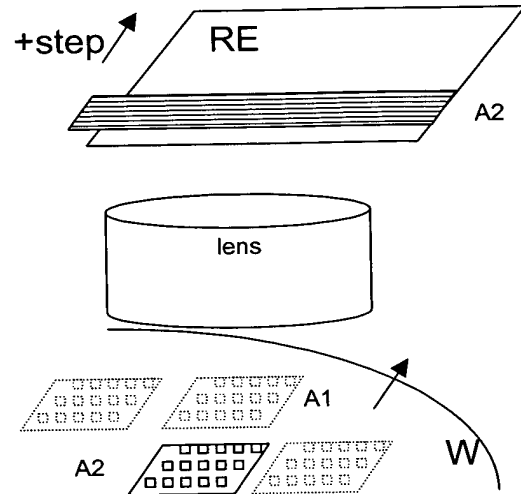
$Z (x = \text{right}, Yrs = + \text{step}, Ysl = +1/2 \text{slit})$

FIG. 2C

Iteration A:



Iteration B:



This provides a set of Zmeas values at:

$Z (x = \text{left}, Yrs = 0, Ysl = +1/2\text{slit})$	$Z (x = \text{left}, Yrs = 0, Ysl = -1/2\text{slit})$
$Z (x = 0, Yrs = 0, Ysl = +1/2\text{slit})$	$Z (x = 0, Yrs = 0, Ysl = -1/2\text{slit})$
$Z (x = \text{right}, Yrs = 0, Ysl = +1/2\text{slit})$	$Z (x = \text{right}, Yrs = 0, Ysl = -1/2\text{slit})$

Target field A1 provides the following:

$Z (x = \text{left}, Yrs = +\text{step}, Ysl = +1/2\text{slit})$
$Z (x = 0, Yrs = +\text{step}, Ysl = +1/2\text{slit})$
$Z (x = \text{right}, Yrs = +\text{step}, Ysl = +1/2\text{slit})$

FIG. 2D

3A

Diagram illustrating the scanning probe microscope (SPM) system. The system includes a cantilever with a tip (RE) scanning a sample surface (RS). The scan direction is indicated by the arrow labeled "Scan Direction (Y)". The cantilever is supported by an actuating mechanism (RT). A coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is shown with a rotation R_x around the X-axis. Labels A, B, and C indicate different regions on the sample surface.

(shown for Z , R_x)

Diagram A: A lens is shown with a curved surface above it. The vertical distance from the lens to the surface is labeled dZ . The horizontal distance from the lens to the surface is labeled dR_x . The lens is labeled "LENS". The region to the right of the lens is labeled A_c .

Diagram B: A lens is shown with a curved surface below it. The lens is labeled "LENS". The region to the right of the lens is labeled B_c .

Diagram C: A lens is shown with a curved surface below it. The vertical distance from the lens to the surface is labeled dZ . The horizontal distance from the lens to the surface is labeled $-dR_x$. The lens is labeled "LENS". The region to the right of the lens is labeled C_c .

FIG. 3B

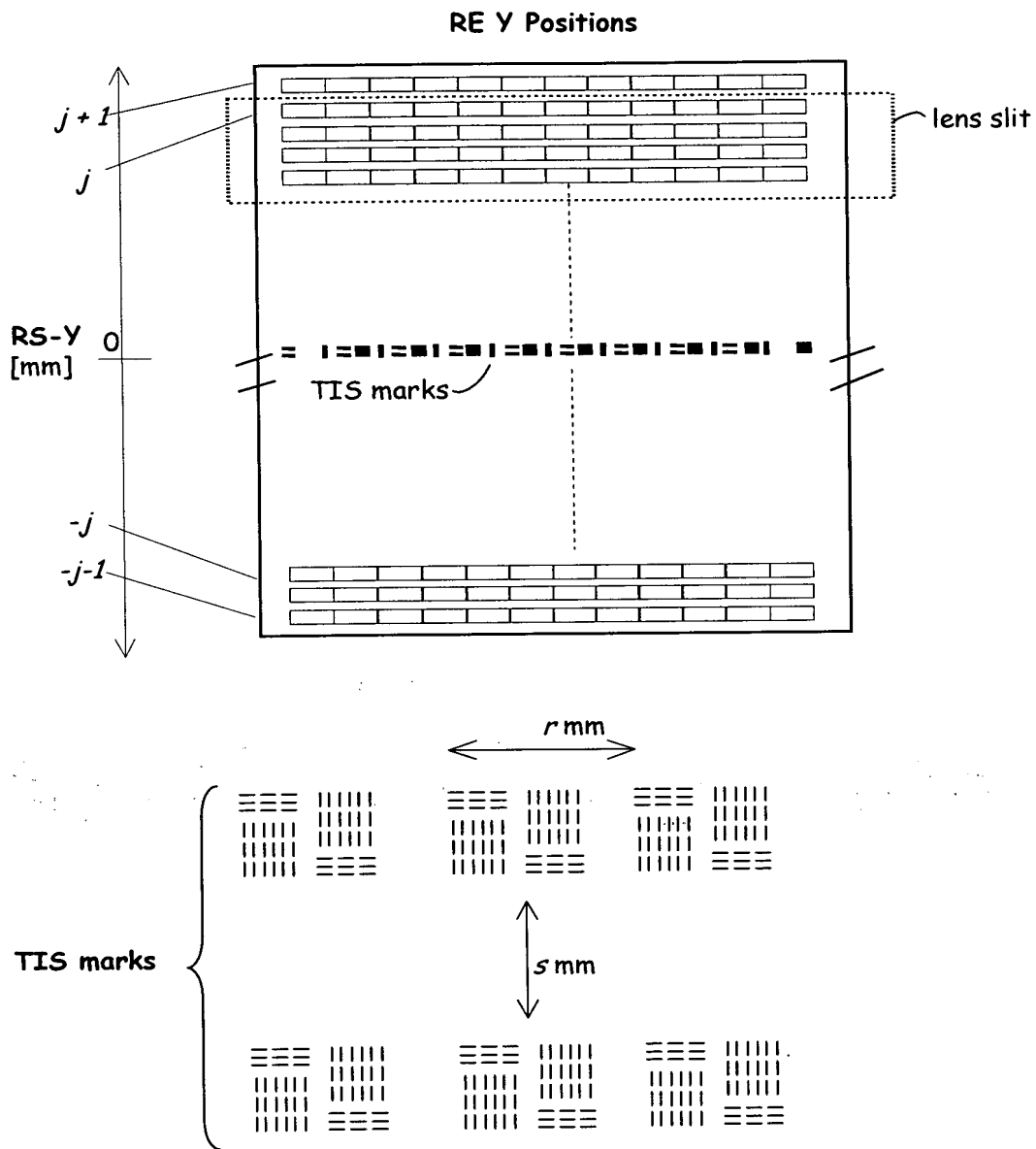


FIG. 4